(XXXII YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 221

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1777.

LONDON, *November* 1.

AFTER his majesty had left the house of peers yesterday, the new created peers took the oaths and their seats, which ceremony being over, the earl of Carlisle moved an address to his majesty, introducing his motion by various observations on the present state of the unhappy war with America. He remarked, that the ground of opposition to the just measures of government in the last session was a disbelief of the Americans having a design to become independent; but now added his lordship, their independency being openly avowed, I hope for unanimous concurrence in this address. He enlarged on the bravery and zeal of the king's forces, on the recovery of Canada to their former obedience, and on the insolence with which the offers of reconciliation had been rejected by the Congress, and on the necessity of exerting ourselves to support the constitution of Great-Britain, now violated by this daring insult; applauded the spirited measures of administration in putting the nation into a state of defence; and concluded with recommending the most grateful acknowledgment to his majesty for his paternal care, and his kind endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe. The substance of the address is to be found in the king's speech, of which it is the shadow.

Lord Falconbridge seconded the address, and spoke a few words in support of it.

Then Lord Rockingham moved an amendment, prefacing his motion with a general condemnation of all the coercive measures that had been taken against America since the declaratory act; asserted that the fatal consequences which have now happened, had all along been foretold by those noble lords who had constantly disapproved of those measures; they foresaw that America would be driven to independence; he complained that no commissioners had been sent out to treat with them, agreeable to the king's speech last year; that so long as during ten months after, no person was on the spot (properly authorised) to receive the submission of such of the colonies as might have been willing to return to their allegiance. His lordship, not as an advocate for America, but for an empire, then recommended a reconciliation; peace with America at all events, as the only way to save us from impending ruin; Great-Britain being left exposed to her natural enemies in a defenceless state; and it being to be feared that France and Spain would take advantage of this situation, he therefore wished rather to give up America, to leave her to her independency, and to embrace her as an ally, than to carry on so destructive a war. His object and the removal of those ministers who had brought the nation into such a state were the subjects of the proposed amendment.

Lord Cardiffe (late Mount Stewart) warmly supported the motion for the address, justified every measure of administration, and particularly insisted on the sound policy of using every exertion of this country to get the better of this contest; the dignity of the crown, the weight and influence of the nation with foreign powers, and our commercial interest, all requiring it.

The duke of Richmond rose to oppose the address, and to recommend an immediate reconciliation; his grace considered the colonies as lost, if peace was not effected by some means or other. He wished to know the meaning of the present armament, and why the press was begun, if we had the strongest assurances of the pacific disposition of the powers of Europe; if it was safe to rely on assurances last year, why not on this also? He called upon administration to know what state of defence the nation could be put in? Whether the greatest part of our strength was not on the other side the Atlantic? And if any naval force could be got ready equal to that equiping at Brest, or any thing like so soon?

This called up lord Sandwich, who said he saw no probability of a rupture with any foreign power; but the reason we trusted to assurances last year was, they were given when no armaments were making, whereas now the French and Spaniards were arming; therefore it became the guardians of this country to arm also; and to shew the powers of Europe that we are in a state of defence against any attack, however improbable, that might be made upon us by any foreign power. His lordship said, he had begun to make our naval force formidable long before the press; he denied that the greatest part of our national strength was in America, for our naval force was our best defence, and the most powerful part of it at home; and added, I shall have a much stronger fleet than any sitting out at Brest, or elsewhere, ready to put to sea as soon or sooner than the Brest fleet. His lordship seriously declared, that he thought, for the honour of this country, every drop of blood and every shilling ought to be parted with to force the Americans to submit to the supreme authority of the crown, and of the parliament, otherwise we should indeed be a contemptible, undone people. He then jocosely mentioned the cheap light in which the Americans held both the ministry and the heads of opposition, from whom they had declared they expected no more favour, if they were in, than from the present ministers.

The duke of Grafton lamented the fate of Great-Britain on the brink of ruin, recommended an adjournment, and to go into the state of the nation at large, previous to the address. He considered us as an undone people if this was delayed an hour; and asked if any man would assure us two months hence, that France, Spain, and America, were not confederated into a strict alliance, offensive and defensive.

Lord Shelburne was up an hour and an half on the same side of the question, and stated matters in a more mortifying point of view for Great-Britain than any other speaker. His lordship said, the noble lords for the address were going to thank the king upon false principles, the facts (on which they were to ground the address) in the speech not being strictly true. He denied particularly that the measures pursued by the ministry would produce unanimity; the contrary was apparent, for the lord mayor, on whose amiable character he enlarged, refused to encourage the pressing of seamen, which shewed the war was unpopular; whereas if it was a war with France or Spain, he would be pulled out of the Mansion-house, if he did not back the warrants. He denied the pacific intentions of the powers of Europe; said he should not be surprised if this kingdom became a province to some foreign power soon, if peace be not made with America. His lordship asked what frigates we had at home; he always understood frigates were necessary to protect our trade, to cruise after privateers, and other service, for which line of battle ships were unfit; and where were we to find men? Fifteen thousand seamen are in America in the king's service, and to supply us with thirty thousand here, is a deduction of twenty-eight thousand seamen from our naval force. It could not be imagined Spain would trump up an old quarrel with Portugal on a dispute of nine years standing at this crisis; but as knowing that Great-Britain must protect her old ally, and they be involved in a war, that England and Ireland defenceless were temptations flesh and blood could not resist.

Lord Weymouth replied, said two of the administration were absent through illness (lord Gower and lord Rochford) it was therefore his duty not to let an opinion go out of the house, that we were either in a defenceless state, or on the eve of a war; he asserted the contrary.

The earl of Radnor was against the address, and compared the compelling the Americans to be independent, to the persecution of the primitive christians; they were put out of the protection of the law, and so forced to it.

The duke of Richmond having called for a particular state of the navy, which lord Sandwich refused as highly improper, because any doorkeeper, or other stranger, might send it abroad; his grace declared the nation undone, the moment the first lord of the admiralty should be ashamed to declare it, when called for. This occasioned some warmth; order was called; lord Shelburne supported the duke of Richmond; and lord Sandwich said, he would give such intelligence to the house when called for, but not to any individual lord.

The earl of Bristol now rose, and as an able and experienced seaman, gave a most satisfactory and consolatory account of our naval strength: he said we should have forty sail of the line put to sea by February, if the lord mayor did not prevent mens going to sea by any contrivance; but he did not think it in his power, tho' on the night of the press thirty or forty coaches of seamen had been sent out of town; but he defied him, and all the lord mayors whatever, to prevent his getting seamen; he loved his country and his profession, and while he had legs to stand on, he would serve her against all the king's enemies in his present capacity, and no other.

Nov. 30. We are informed, that the restitution of the transport with troops, which has been taken by an American privateer, and carried into Spain, has been formally demanded by our minister at that court, and absolutely refused.

Dec 2 Last night an express was sent to Portsmouth and Deal, to stop all the ships bound to New-York from sailing till further orders.

The account of the dispatches, said to be thrown overboard and recovered, from the French court to the congress of America, assuring them of assistance in the spring, is a fact, and this may account for the sudden and unexpected press. We have very good authority to affirm it to be true.

We are assured from good authority, that 20,000 French troops are under orders to march into Spain; so that our gracious sovereign's good offices between two neighbouring powers seem to have turned out abortive.

Yesterday advice was received, that the Sturdy Beggar privateer had taken a Portuguese ship upon their coast, bound to London, richly laden, and after taking out part of her cargo, set the ship on fire, and she was entirely consumed.

A Dutch ship from Bilboa parted from her anchor the same evening, and went on shore by Whitstable, which gives an account of a transport being carried into Bilboa, with 120 soldiers on board, by an American privateer.

The fleet of observation, it is said, will consist of one ship of 100 guns, two of 90, ten of 74, and two of 60.

We hear that lord Chatham is so very ill, that he is given over by his physicians.

HAGUE, *Nov.* 13.

The merchants of the principal towns of this republic, interested in the fate of some vessels, taken a short time since by the English, under pretence of infringing the orders of the States, have presented a petition to the States General, in which they claim the support of their high mightinesses against the court of London. They pretend that the vessels seized, whether on their passage from Rotterdam to St. Eustatia, or in coming from St. Croix to Amsterdam, could not, on account of the nature and country of the proprietors, which has been sufficiently proved, belong to the commerce of any other nation.

BOSTON, *March* 6.

Capt. Pinkham, in a brig, from London bound to St. Augustine, on his passage put into St. Martin's, on some business; she had on board a floating for a regiment of soldiers, military stores and dry goods, also the whole furniture, plate, &c. of the governor of St. Augustine, and several gentlemen, passengers; who, being ashore one evening, capt. Pinkham weighed anchor and stood to sea, and in safe arrived at North-Carolina.

PROVIDENCE, *March* 1.

Friday se'nnight a party of our troops landed on Rhode-Island, and brought off a quantity of hay and oats. Captain Tyler, in the Spitfire galley, attended the landing, and gallantly sustained the enemy's fire from a battery of six guns for several hours, which was briskly returned, but with what effect we have not yet learnt. When the troops had compleated the service assigned them, the Spitfire drew off; she was considerably damaged in her hull and rigging, and had seven men wounded, one of them mortally.

We learn that, in some letters found on board the prize taken by captain Sheffield, the merchants in England have advised their correspondents in the West-Indies not to be over-hasty in disposing of their European goods, as a war with France and Spain was certain and unavoidable.

NEW-LONDON, *February* 21.

Capt. Clay, in lat. of Cape-Hatteras, spoke with capt. Nathan Moore, of this port, from Eustatia, bound to N. Carolina, who informed him that it was a current report when he left Statia, which was the 25th of January, that France had declared war against England; an account of which, it was said, came by express to the admiral at Antigua.

The following, capt. Clay says, may be relied on for truth, That while he lay at the Cape, an English cruiser came across and searched a French guarda costa, whom they used very roughly; and after she returned into port the master complained to the commandant at the Cape, who sent down to the English admiral at Jamaica, to know the reason of such usage; answer was returned, that it was the fortune of war, and that he had a right to search all vessels he came across.—On which the commandant ordered his cruisers to take or destroy all the British vessels they met with.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 18.

On Wednesday the 12th instant, the ship Sally, capt. Rollins, from Nantz, was chased in the mouth of our bay by a man of war and tender; the captain run her ashore on Cape-May, where he, with all the people, escaped, but as the tide came in the ship floated and was drawn off by the tender. Unfortunately there was not a single gun mounted on this vessel, by which the captain might have defended her against boats or small tenders; else, in all probability, her cargo at least might have been saved, which would have been very acceptable to the public; though we are happy to find that it was not of half the value that is generally imagined, as she had little in her but lead, of which article we have lately received great supplies, so that we can provide every red or blue coated plunderer with a full pound of it, if an ounce should not prove sufficient to make him honest.

The following intelligence is received by a gentleman who came passenger in the above ship, viz. The declaration of independence has not in the least altered the sentiments of our friends in England, nor diminished their number. Those who are real friends of liberty, now openly avow that the Americans are justifiable in their revolt from Great Britain. That they have not the least expectation of their ever returning to their former state of dependence, nor do they wish ever to see America any thing else than a sister state, being firmly persuaded that, should the Americans be reduced to a state of slavery, their own liberty, or even the semblance of it, could not long survive.

We also learn, that though Great-Britain has certainly applied to Russia for troops, and though the empress seems willing to lend them, we may be assured that no Russian soldier will ever be sent to this country, as France has absolutely determined that they shall never set foot on this quarter of the globe.

France is now arming at all points for a war with Great-Britain. The protection she offers to American ships of war, and every other public step she takes, is of such a nature as to make it absolutely certain that a war between France and England is either actually begun, or must very soon take place.

There has lately been a change of ministry in Spain; the late prime minister was averse to a war with Great-Britain, and the present minister is zealous for it, so that we know what to expect from that quarter. Immediately on this change of administration, a large fleet sailed from Spain, as was supposed against the Portuguese settlements in America.

We are told that our friends in England are in hourly expectations of hearing that we have declared war against the insolent, impotent kingdom of Portugal. The French merchants in general, in all their sea-port towns, shew the utmost desire of opening a trade with the Independent States of America, which they will carry on at their own risque. Insurance is now done, from France to America, at 20 per cent, so that we may soon expect to have very plentiful supplies.

Extract of a letter from Haddonfield (New-Jersey) March 17.

"I have just seen a letter from gen. Maxwell, dated at Westfield, on the 14th instant, in which he mentions a skirmish of some importance with the enemy on Saturday the 8th instant: As it is new to me I transmit it to you, though you may probably have had a better account of it. He mentions that the enemy had brought

on 3000, and posted themselves on Punk-hill: They brought artillery and a number of waggons, as if to forage, though there was none left in that neighbourhood worth notice. General Maxwell, with the troops under his command, was on a rising ground to the northward, in plain view, though at a good distance. The enemy were too well situated to be attacked: He sent a party to the left to amuse them, but his real design was to the right, on the heights towards Bonamtown: He sent a strong party that way to examine their lines, if they had any, and to fall in near the end of them, that he might fall on their flank; this was performed by part of col. Potter's battalion of Pennsylvania militia, and part of col. Thatcher's of N. E. Col. Cook, of the Pennsylvanians, had been ordered from Matuching to come down on Carman's-hill, and keep along the heights till he met the enemy. About half a mile lower down, between Carman's-hill and Woodbridge, the two parties being joined, met a strong advanced party of the enemy. On the first firing, col. Martin and lieut. col. Lindley were sent to support them; they all behaved well, and kept their ground till they were supported from the main body, which immediately marched that way. The enemy also sent out a reinforcement; but on another regiment of ours being sent on the left to cut them off from their main body, the party gave way in great confusion, the flame catched their main body, and all went together. Our people pursued them, and took a prisoner and a baggage-waggon close in their rear, a good way down in the plain ground. Bonamtown lay too near on the right, and a plain open ground towards Amboy, to pursue far. They left four dead on the field, and we took three prisoners. By the quantity the enemy carried off in sleds and waggons, it is supposed they had near 20 killed and twice that number wounded. Gen. Maxwell also mentions that, by a soldier taken about the 21th instant, he learns, that gen. Howe was at Bonamtown during the engagement, till he saw his troops make the best of their way home, and then he thought it was time for him to go. That the enemy's real design in coming out that day was to secure the general a safe passage to Amboy, and that he is since gone to New-York. The soldier further says, they talk no more of going to Morris-town. Gen. Maxwell adds, that by every account from prisoners, deserters, and inhabitants, the killed, wounded and missing of the enemy, in the action of the 23d of February, was upwards of 500."

By a gentleman from Bedford, we learn, that a Mr. Blackburn had arrived there, who informed, that a large party of Indians had attacked a party of 300 Virginians, at or near Kentucky, when a long and obstinate engagement ensued, in which, it is said, 100 Indians and 70 Virginians were left dead in the field.

The privateer brig General Mifflin, capt. Hamilton, returning from a cruize, was unfortunately, by the ignorance of the pilot, ran ashore off Sinepuxent, where the vessel is lost, but the guns and materials are saved. Seventeen of the crew perished by the severity of the weather.

ANNAPOLIS, March 27.

On Friday last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, "his excellency THOMAS JOHNSON, jun. Esq; governor of the state of Maryland," was proclaimed at the stadt-house, in the presence of a great number of people, who expressed the highest satisfaction on the occasion.

The procession began at the assembly house, and proceeded in the following order, to wit:

High Sheriff.
The Hon. the President of the Senate.
Senators.
GOVERNOR.
Council.
Serjeant at Arms with the mace.
The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Delegates.
Mayor of the city and Recorder.
Aldermen.
Common Council.
Military Officers.
Gentlemen Strangers.
Citizens,

Silence being commanded, the high sheriff then proclaimed the governor.

On the signal from three vollies of small-arms from the soldiery, who were paraded in front of the Stadt-house, thirteen cannon were fired.

The procession then returned;

High Sheriff.
His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.
The Council.
The Hon. the President of the Senate.
Senators.
The Serjeant at Arms with the mace.
The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Delegates.
Mayor and Recorder of the city.
Aldermen.
Common Council.
Military Officers.
Gentlemen Strangers.
Citizens,

And repaired to the coffee-house, where an entertainment was provided, the field officers of the army and strangers then in town being all present.

After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. Perpetual union and friendship between the states of America.
2. The freedom and independency of the American States.
3. Prosperity to Maryland.
4. The Congress.
5. General Washington and the American army.
6. The American navy.
7. The arts and sciences.
8. Agriculture.
9. Trade and navigation.
10. The friends of liberty throughout the world.
11. The memory of the brave patriots who have fallen in the cause of America.
12. General Lee and our other friends in captivity.
13. Wisdom and unanimity in the councils of America, and undaunted courage in her forces to execute her measures.

The whole concluded with an elegant ball in the evening.

A matross belonging to one of the companies stationed here, getting in the smoak before one of the cannon just as it was fired, unhappily lost his life.

Extract of a letter from Providence, Feb. 18, 1777.

"By the best intelligence we can procure of the enemies strength in Rhode-Island, their numbers are about 4000. We have about 3000 here, and in this vicinity; one thousand more are expected in a few days from Boston. We are making every necessary preparation to pass over to Newport, which I believe we shall attempt, if we can procure a sufficient force."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, March 19, 1777.

"We have no new interesting intelligence from camp. You will see, by the papers, that the enemy have taken a ship from France; she brought letters from our commissioners at the court of France, which inform that affairs in Europe wear a very hostile aspect, and that we are in a fair way of effecting our wishes there. Congress have letters, but the contents are not known, but said to be very agreeable."

TICKETS
IN THE
AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY
TO BE SOLD BY
WALLACE AND DAVIDSON
IN
ANNAPOLIS.

Prerogative office, March 20, 1777.

THE former notice issued out of this office to the several deputy commissaries having been misunderstood, it is hereby again requested that all official papers in their possession, but more expressly the transactions of the year 1776, be returned without delay, to enable this office (as is usual at the end of every year) to close the proceedings of that year; many of the gentlemen having made no returns since the month of June last, and some none at all during the whole preceding year, to this day.

ELIE VALLETTE, register.

Annapolis, March 26, 1777.

THE subscriber finding it utterly impossible at this time to carry on his business either with satisfaction to his employers, or benefit to himself, has declined carrying it on any longer. Those gentlemen who have his promise for wigs may expect them as soon as he possibly can get them done; and as there are several gentlemen in the out counties who have omitted for a considerable length of time to send the money for wigs sent them, he begs the favour of them to take the first convenient opportunity of sending it.

I shall have to dispose of sundry articles, and tools for the wig making and dressing business, viz. A considerable quantity of prepared human hair of most colours, raw ditto, long hair, several dozen of silk cauls, raw silk, wig buckles, wig wire, hair powder, pomatum, &c. &c. a double assortment of wig blocks, mixing cards and brushes, drawing brushes, razors, &c. &c. I have likewise for sale sundry ready made wigs, false tails, &c. which I will warrant to be good.

THOMAS HEWITT.

I INTEND to leave Maryland in a short time.

WILLIAM EDDIS.

MAHOMET,

A beautiful horse, of the Arabian breed, full fifteen hands high, six years old this spring, a beautiful dapple gray, exceedingly well made, and answers extraordinary well either for the turf, saddle, or carriage,

STANDS this season (which will be until the 20th of August next) at the following most reasonable prices, viz. Twenty-five shillings if paid the first time the mare is covered, otherwise five dollars when the mare refuses, and if not then paid eight dollars, Continental currency.

The subscriber hath for sale some beautiful full blooded mares and colts.

w6 BENJ. PHILPOTT.

Annapolis, March 14, 1777.

COL. WARE orders all the officers and soldiers of the first Maryland regiment to repair, with all possible expedition, to Annapolis, bringing with them all the arms and accoutrements, blankets, &c. that can be procured. It is expected this order will be instantly complied with, as no excuse will be admitted except a positive proof of sickness.

To be sold at vendue, on Monday the 31st inst. March, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A SCHOONER, with her sails, rigging, anchors and cables. She is between 20 and 30 tons, goes remarkably well, and has good accommodations. The vessel may be seen at the dock in Annapolis any day before the sale.

I want to purchase a strong riding horse, that goes pleasant and easy, not to exceed six years old, and about fourteen and a half hands high.

2w NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, sen.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath declined selling at Town-Point, and moved from thence into the Swamp, where his father formerly lived; he being desirous of settling his books, requests of all persons that have accounts standing to be so good as to settle them by the first day of May next, either by cash or any other way that may be more suitable to them, which will be of infinite service at this time to their very humble servant,

w8 THOMAS NORMAN.

Annapolis, March 17, 1777.

DESERTED from co. Thomas Price's regiment of Maryland forces, MICHAEL KELLY, a Limman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, pitted with the small-pox, has short black hair, and is a thick well set fellow. He broke gaol at Alexandria, where he had been committed for desertion about a month ago, and, as I have been informed, has inlisted in the 8th Virginia regiment, and is now at or near Winchester. Whoever apprehends said deserter and brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, besides one shilling for every mile he shall be brought, from

EDWARD DUVALL.

March 8, 1777.

THE officers of the 3d regiment of Maryland Continental troops are requested to rendezvous at Baltimore-Town immediately, with all the recruits they may have raised, that, in obedience to an order of the honourable the Board of War, communicated to us by the colonel, we may march to Philadelphia, where the soldiers are to be equipped for camp. Proper officers will be left from each company to complete the recruiting service. A strict compliance with this requisition is expected by,

Your humble servant,

NAT. RAMSEY, lieut. col.

Annapolis, February 22, 1777.

THE COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will sit to do business in the committee-room, on Mondays and Tuesdays in every week, from the hours of nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

JOHN JOHNSON, clerk.

February 22, 1777.

THE subscriber intending to leave this State soon, desires all persons indebted to him to settle and pay their balances before the 25th of March next. Any person having any just claim on him may receive it on demand.

w4 WILLIAM DEARDEN.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD,

Annapolis, Feb. 5, 1777.

DESERTED, the beginning of November last, from capt. William Brown's company of matrosses, the following soldiers, viz.

JOHN HAMILTON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair, well set, and a likely face. He formerly kept a school on Mr. Carroll's manor, on Monocacy.

NATHAN HARRIS, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, well set, and lives near Hungerford, in Montgomery county.

WILLIAM EVANS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, wrinkled face, dark brown hair, and goes by the name of the Indian Doctor; lives in Calvert county, at the head of Parker's-creek.

JOHN TURNHAW, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he lives on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county.

MOSES LITTLE, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; lives on the sugar lands in Montgomery county.

DAVID HANNIS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair; lives near the Great Falls of Patowmack.

Whoever takes up said deserters, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for Hamilton, and eight dollars for each of the others, paid by

tf WILLIAM BROWN.

Port-Tobacco, January 22, 1777.

RAN away, the evening of the 3d instant, from Mr. Henry Riddell's plantation, on Nanjemoy, a young NEGRO man, named Bob, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, and has thick lips; had on a shepell'd short coat of mixed cloth or frize, with a jacket of the same, and a pair of green breeches, all good; his other cloathing not remembered. He formerly lived with Mr. Ferguson, in George-town, on Patowmack, lately with Mr. Wheeler, at Elk-Ridge, and may be about one or other of those places. Whoever delivers him to Mr. Benjamin Edelin, at the above-mentioned plantation, or to me at this place, shall receive four dollars reward, if taken in Charles county, seven dollars, if taken about George-town, twelve dollars if taken about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion to the distance, if taken any where else.

6w ROB. MUNDELL.

THE high bred horse CARELESS will cover this season at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare and five shillings the groom, if the mare is pastured, six dollars and five shillings the groom, if not pastured, or twenty shillings the single leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Mills, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

N. B. The mares will be received by Thomas Williamson, who will take proper care of them, but not be answerable for any that may get away. tf

SWEEPER

WILL cover MARES this season at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Slender; Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grass for mares at 5/6 per week, the money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares left out of the paper will be accounted for. tf

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